

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. V

CHARLOTTE, N. C., MARCH 27 1913

NUMBER 4

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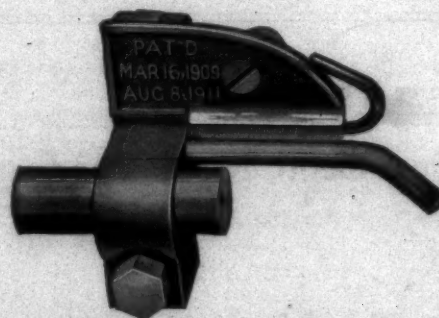
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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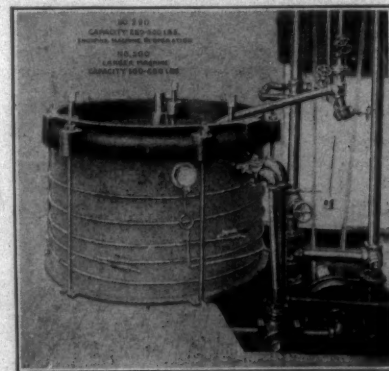
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 5

CHARLOTTE, N. C., MARCH 27, 1913

NUMBER 4

Pure Textile Bill

R. K. MacLea, special New York representative of the Parker Mills Corporation, who has a wide experience in the textile line and a thorough knowledge of distribution of cotton fabrics, states in the Daily Trade Record, that after looking carefully into the so-called Murdock Pure Textile Bill, he condemned it as impractical and as one which could not be worked out in the trade. Mr. MacLea states that at present the law of this country is entirely inadequate as regards textiles for the protection of not only the consuming public, but the trade as well. Misrepresentation of goods is a common occurrence and there is no law which will effectually prevent it. For example, there is nothing at present on the statute books which punishes a seller or makes it a crime for him to sell domestic made goods or garments labelled as imported.

Instances are frequent in the trade where cotton goods of a mercerized character are sold as silks while other and similar classes of cotton fabrics are sold as linens. In the garment trade attention has frequently been called to the sale of domestic made garments labelled as imported. There has been considerable talk in the past of textile legislation to prevent misrepresentation in the sale of cotton fabrics for the protection of the trade and consumers.

Mr. MacLea suggests a national law covering the matter similar to that now in force in some of the European countries. The measure according to his suggestion, should be a broad law covering textiles as well as other goods, making it an offence punishable by a fine or imprisonment to misrepresent merchandise to aid or increase its sale. Such a measure would be a much more practical and simpler one than any that has as yet been proposed by the various factors interested in the passage of such a law.

A measure making it an offense to misrepresent goods to aid in their sale, he thinks, would work out automatically for the best interests of the trade and consumers. There would be no need of tagging or marking goods with the manufacturers' name or the character of the

cloth. It would make the buyer of the goods more careful, just as it would the seller. It would not only cover the actual sale of the fabrics and garments for the protection of the trade and purchasers, but would also be a very effectual method of stopping fake advertising in connection with the dry goods trade.

In the case of the various fabrics such a measure, he believes, would easily stop the sale of cotton goods of a mercerized character, as silks and of cotton cloths as linens. Silk and cotton shirts, or all cotton shirts, could not be sold as all silk unless the trader wished to violate the law and run his chances of fine or imprisonment. The false labelling of goods would be covered by misrepresentation just as well as fake advertising. There would be no need of labelling goods for what they are, because the measure would have as its aim to prevent their being sold for what they were not.

Under such a law the buyer would be careful in making purchases from the mill or the jobber to make sure that he in turn could sell the goods as all silk or all wool, as the case might be. He would take care that his invoices stated the facts to protect him.

Cotton Consumption

Washington, D. C.—Cotton consumed in the United States during February amounted to 466,933 running bales, including 23,091 bales of linters compared with 533,252 bales in January and 445,287 bales in December, the Census Bureau has announced.

Cotton on hand February 28, was 4,209,559 bales, including 120,650 bales of linters, compared with 4,580,233 bales January 31 and 4,905,035 bales December 31. This was distributed as follows:

In manufacturing establishments 1,957,548 bales, including 87,370 bales of linters, compared with 1,911,157 bales January 31 and 1,704,420 bales December 31, in independent warehouses, 2,252,011 bales, including 33,280 bales of linters compared with 2,669,079 bales January 31 and 3,200,615 bales December 31.

Long Staple Cotton

In a letter published in the Harts-ville (S. C.) Messenger, D. R. Coker, the father of long staple cotton growing in South Carolina urges the farmers of his state to stick to the long staple. Mr. Coker said in part:

'Staple buyers from the West and Europe are becoming interested in our new cottons and many of them already recognize their merit. A number of these buyers operated in this territory last season and I have reason to believe that many more will buy here next season.

Our new staple industry is just getting upon its feet. The world is just learning that we are growing the most excellent staple cotton in eastern Carolina. The work of introducing our cotton which has cost so much time, labor, thought and money has about been accomplished. The farmers in this section should enjoy the full fruits of this long and arduous campaign. Are we going to quit just when we have made a success? Are we going to let the present depression in staple cotton (which seems to be caused by the uncertainty over the tariff situation) keep us from reaping profits which have been practically assured? If not 3, 2 or even 1c per pound extra profit inducement enough to keep up this industry. One cent per pound on the average cotton crop of Darlington county means nearly one quarter of a million dollars per year.

Our ginnerers are rapidly learning how to handle staple cotton and many of them have their plants adjusted to run the long rather than the short product. Where both long and short are planted in close proximity they will almost surely become mixed either by crossing in the field or by mixture of seed at the gins. The whole problem of seed selection and ginning is rendered immensely more difficult by the planting of several kinds of cotton.

Instead of turning back to short cotton the farmers should I think turn their attention to seed selection, to good handling, baling and ginning, and should bend their energies to sustaining and increasing the reputation we have already made for our staple cotton. If they insist on planting both long and short cot-

ton discredited sorts; if they fail to pay attention to keeping up the character and quality of our excellent staple varieties; if they allow short cotton to become mixed with their staple at the gins or put it up in rough and ragged bales, we will simply lose what we have gained and a promising and profitable industry will be destroyed.

There has never been a day since I have been in business in Harts-ville when a bale of good honest cotton, whether long or short, could not be sold here at its approximate value. There has never been a day when good staple cotton would not bring a premium over short cotton and, while I make no promise as to the future, I see no excuse for believing that such a day will ever come. I do believe, however, that the staple premiums prevailing next year will be much lower than those prevalent for the last two years.

Clinchfield Fuel Company Gets Big Order.

The Cotton Manufacturers' Association of North Carolina has closed a contract for 175,000 tons of Clinchfield Fuel Company. About 200 year beginning April 1 with the mills are members of the association and the deal was made by the coal committee of the association, of which C. E. Hutchison, of Mt. Holly is president, and T. L. Black, of Charlotte, is secretary; the members of the coal committee are R. F. Reinhardt, of Lincolnton, W. T. Rankin, of Gastonia, and R. R. Haynes of Cliffside. The coal will be shipped direct to the consuming mills. By making a contract together, the mill effect a considerable saving.

Piedmont Mill Band.

The concert given by the Piedmont (S. C.) Mill band Saturday night was such a success that they have been requested to give it over again on the 29th. The officers of the band are: J. S. Osteen, president; W. H. Cobb, vice-president; Bob Bishop, manager; R. W. Hembree, conductor; directors, B. B. Babb, S. I. Goldsmith and J. L. Jewell.

Ivey's Carding and Spinning

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(Continued from last week)

All warpers have a measuring device, driven by a measuring roller, which turns one time for every one-quarter yard which passes over it. By means of worms and gears this motion is reduced so that from 2,000 to 3,000 yards, generally 3,000, have been run when the machine stops. This amount of yarn is called a wrap. The beam may hold 6, 8 or 10 wraps, according to the number of yarn and the size of beam. If we know the number of yards in a wrap, and the number of ends, we can calculate the weight of yarn.

Rule.—Multiply the number of yards in a wrap by the number of wraps and the number of ends, and divide by 840 multiplied by the number of yarn.

Example.—Number of ends 480; number of yarn 20; number of yards wrap 3,000; number of wraps 5; what is the weight of yarn on beam?

$$\frac{3000 \times 5 \times 480}{840 \times 20} = 428.5$$

It takes about 60 cubic inches to hold a pound of yarn. To find the cubic inches, we first find the number of square inches in a cross section or a circle of the required diameter. This is done by multiplying the square of the radius (half of the diameter) by 3.1416. After getting the area of the circle, we must subtract the area of the circle represented by the barrel, and then multiply by the length between the heads.

Example.—Diameter of head 26"; diameter of barrel 9"; length between heads 54½"; what is the number of cubic inches, and what will a beam weigh?

$$\begin{aligned} (13)^2 &= 169 \\ 169 \times 3.1416 &= 530.93 \\ (4\frac{1}{2})^2 &= 20.25 \\ 20.25 \times 3.1416 &= 63.61 \\ 530.93 - 63.61 &= 467.32 \\ 467.32 \times 54\frac{1}{2} &= 25352 = \text{Number of square inches.} \\ 25352 \div 60 &= 422 \text{ pounds.} \end{aligned}$$

The beams have a barrel 9" in diameter, and are 54½" between heads. A full beam, of the following dimensions, will weigh as follows:

26" head, for yarns up to 20's.....	430 pounds.
24" head, for yarns up to 30's.....	360 pounds.
22" head, for yarns up to 40's.....	293 pounds.
21" head, for yarns up to 50's.....	260 pounds.
20" head, for yarns up to 100's.....	226 pounds.

These results are only approximately correct. The weight will vary with the size of the spool, number of yarn, number of ends and speed of machine.

TROUBLES IN RUNNING WARPERS.

Unequal Lengths.—It is probable that this is the chief trouble in the warping department. The writer has run across it in a number of mills. In every case it is not the fault of this department, but is sometimes due to unequal tension on the beams at the slasher. Where this is not the case, it is usually due to a very slight variation in the diameter of the measuring rollers. The variation of only 1-100 of an inch will make a vast difference in the total length of the yarn, for the roller turns four times for each yard, and on many beams there are 24,000 yards, multiplying the error 96,000 times. Assuming that the beam has 8 wraps, or 24,000 yards, this variation would amount to 91 yards, and even half this would occasion a big loss. Where this variation exists, it can usually be remedied by putting on one or more coats of paint. If this is not the trouble, it may be due to friction or lack of oil in the measuring roller, or some of the connecting mechanism. It is also occasionally caused by end play of the rollers, or by the rollers not running true.

Excessive Breaking of Ends.—This is often caused by bad spooling. Some time ago, the writer had occasion to investigate very carefully the operation of eight machines. He found that the spools were not marked, so that bad work could not be traced to one who made it. After a system of marking was inaugurated, the number of breakages was reduced from an average of 130 per beam to 89. A careful record was then kept, and it was found that of the total number of breaks, 20 per cent were caused by bad spooling, 11 per cent by rough spools, and 69 per cent from unknown causes. Of the latter, probably a large number were caused by ends being lapped at the spooler, and also by excessive speed. While the machine builder recommended a maximum speed of 218, and a minimum of 163, these machines were running at 225. On one of them the speed was reduced to 172, and a careful comparison was made. The average number of breaks on the other machine was 89, and on this machine 68, a decrease of 23 per cent. While the speed was reduced nearly 24 per cent, the time required to run a beam was increased only 9 per cent. While the number of breaks is a fair indication of the quality of work done, the benefit to the weaving is certainly in an increased proportion, an account of less elasticity being taken from the yarn. These same

beams taken to the slasher showed 27 per cent less breaks than the average, a per cent slightly in excess of the gain on the warper.

There was not sufficient time to follow the test on the looms, but as they were Northrop looms, and therefore most of the weaver's time taken up repairing warps, a saving of 27 per cent would mean much greater production. These experiments certainly show that fast speed is not only very injurious to the yarn, but also to a great extent defeats the end for which it was intended, viz., greater production.

The Draper warp is driven by cones, so that the machine runs slower as the spools become empty. Sometimes in their zeal to finish the beam quickly, the operatives will keep the machine on high speed throughout the entire set. This emphasizes the fact that the belt-shifting device should be carefully watched.

Selvaige Piled Up.—There is no occasion for this, except when the selvaige threads are two-ply, when the operative will sometimes space them the same as for single yarn. If they are spaced one thread in two dents and watched carefully the beam will be the same diameter all the way across, which is absolutely necessary for good work.

Production.—As much time is lost while creeling, and also more or less while piecing up ends, only about two-thirds of the theoretical production should be counted. Most warpers have an 18-inch cylinder, but some have a 12-inch. In the following table, the production is based on two-thirds of the theoretical production, and is given for each 100 spools in the creel.

Production Table, Beam Warper per 100 Spools.

No. of Yarn	Rev. of Cyl. 30		Rev. of Cyl. 30		Rev. of Cyl. 30		Rev. of Cyl. 30	
	12 in.	18 in.	12 in.	18 in.	12 in.	18 in.	12 in.	18 in.
8	198	297	218	327	247	380	264	400
10	161	241	176	264	193	289	215	325
12	130	195	143	214	156	234	173	263
14	115	172	126	189	138	207	153	233
16	101	151	110	165	121	181	135	205
18	96	135	98	147	108	162	120	185
20	80	120	88	132	96	144	106	165
22	73	109	80	120	88	132	97	150
24	66	99	72	108	79	118	89	140
26	62	93	68	102	74	111	83	130
28	57	85	62	93	68	102	76	120
30	53	79	59	88	63	94	71	110
32	50	75	55	82	60	90	66	105
34	47	70	52	78	56	84	62	100
36	44	66	48	72	53	79	58	95
38	40	60	44	66	48	72	53	90
42	38	57	42	63	46	69	51	85
44	36	54	39	58	43	64	48	80
46	35	52	38	57	42	63	47	79
48	34	51	37	55	41	61	45	77
50	32	48	35	52	38	57	42	75

NOTE—33 per cent of the time is allowed for stops.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

A warper with a creel for 500 spools occupies a space of about 9×16 feet, and costs \$250.00. If there are only one or two machines, 15 or 20 beams will be required. These are extra, and cost \$10.00 each. The machine with one empty beam weighs about 6 pounds per spool, or 3,000 pounds for a 500-spool machine. The horse-power required is about one-quarter. The operative, if others do the creeling, can attend to from two to six machines. If the spooler hands do the creeling, which is often the case in small mills, one warper is usually required for each spooler of a hundred spindles.

THE DENN WARPER.

Where the warp is not used in the same mill where it is spun, or where it is to be bleached or dyed, the yarn is not warped on a beam warper, but on a chain warper, the most usual form of which is the Denn warper, so-called from the inventor. A distinctive feature it has from other machines is the electric stop motion and an improved linking device. Where a warp is required with only a few ends, or for special purposes, a ball warper is used, which is practically the same as a beam warper, except it has a leasing device and winds on wooden or paper cylinders instead of beams. A Denn warper may also have an attachment, or several of them, for balling warps.

(To be continued.)

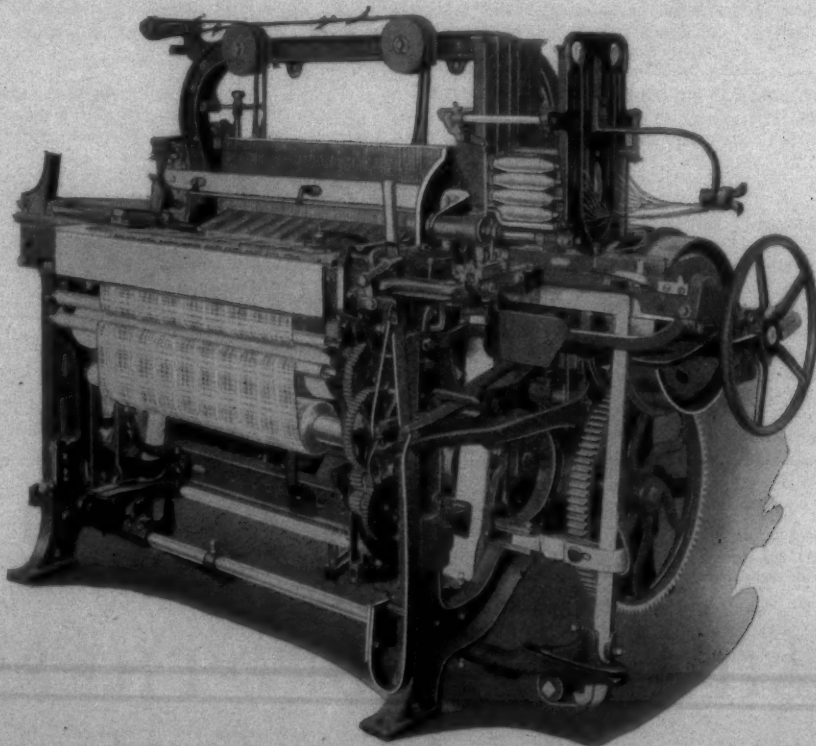
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Practical and Efficient Spinning

Contest Nearing Close.

We expect to be able to print the last of the contest articles in our issue of next week and will probably have the decision of the judges the following week.

As we have previously said each judge will be asked to name which, in his opinion is the best practical article and also the second best.

A vote for the first place will count one vote, while a vote for second place will count 1-2 vote. An article which receives two votes for second place will tie with one which receives one vote for first place.

Copied Articles.

Under the rules of the contest any article that contains any material part copied from any book or other articles can not count in the contest.

As far as we know none of the articles except the one we threw out early in the contest show any signs of having been copied. If any contestant or reader has recognized any articles as having been copied he should advise us at once for after the judges have made their decision we will not take the prize away from the contestant. If there is anything to say against any article, it should be said now.

Guessing Prize.

Only a small number of our readers have taken advantage of the opportunity to make a guess at the winner. It cost nothing to make the guess and we will pay \$2.00 to the first subscriber to guess the article that wins the first prize. Some of the best articles written have received no guess.

Number Thirty-Two.

Practical and Efficient Spinning is the result of useful and practical knowledge and theory applied in the manufacture of yarns under various conditions, as these conditions

exist and present themselves. In short it is up-to-date spinning. However, in order to have such spinning, the cotton should be properly mixed, picked and carded. The rolls on the drawing frames must be set according to the length of the staple and weight of the sliver being drawn, and condensed just enough to pull well on the back of the slubbers and draw evenly through the rolls. Slubbers, intermediates and roving frames should have the rolls properly set and drafted, having the proper twist, lay and tension gears for the number of roving being made which is necessary to produce smooth, even roving.

A spinner may be ever so up-to-date, yet if faulty and uneven roving is turned over to him, faulty and uneven yarn will result, for spinning is not all done in the spinning room. In fact, the spinning frame is only the finishing process in producing yarn. We will now proceed with the process of spinning, with the supposition that the roving is what it should be.

Successful spinning depends on constant vigilance, good management, practical knowledge, system and discipline on the part of the overseer, second hand, and section men, and co-operation, obedience and good will on the part of the help. Cleanliness, system and care in producing good work, are points of great importance which should be impressed on the minds of the help, so that they will understand that the right way is the only way to make good work.

Management and Cleaning.

These are very essential for success of a spinning room and both overseer and second hand should strive to manage their help in a firm kind way, that each hand will respect and obey their orders. Avoid partiality and familiarity. Get their confidence and lead them. Teach them that their work will be better and run better if it is kept clean.

On coarse numbers the back leather rolls should be picked once a day and the front rolls twice a day. All top rolls should be cleaned early in the morning after starting time and front leather rolls again immediately after the noon hour. The bottom steel rolls should be cleaned and stands picked once each week, usually on Fridays. The thread guides and roller beam should be wiped at least four times a day. The sides should be brushed with a broom about every hour and on fine work the spinners

should use waste instead of a broom in cleaning the sides, as flyings from a broom often go into the yarn. Top rolls, or lever weights, should be cleaned once per week. Top clearers should be picked every hour on coarse work and every two and a half hours on fine work. Spinners should put this waste in a box and not throw it over the alleys. Two or three times a week, according to the numbers being spun. Clean separators and ring rails once per day at doff time.

The rockers and underwork of the frame should be cleaned once a day by the doffers, heads and foot ends four times a day. The floor should be kept clean at all times, as this adds much to the looks of the room. Insist that the floor be clean and that all oily waste and sweepings be carried out before stopping time at night, taking the oily waste to the boiler room and sweepings to the waste room.

Oiling.

Oiling and banding are two very important items and should receive especial care by the oiler and bander. He should be a reliable and painstaking fellow who can understand the importance of work well done. All bearings, draft gears, jack gears, pulleys, heart motions, cylinders and front steel roll stands should be oiled the first thing after starting time each morning. After oiling around he should go over the frame and tie all the bands that are off the spindles. Each band should be the same size and have the same amount of twist, and be tied on the spindle reasonably tight, with a small lock knot, giving the spindle a uniform speed and preventing slippage. Roving bands are preferable to yarn bands, as when they become stretched and worn they will fall off the whorl, therefore producing less soft yarn than yarn bands.

Roving Traverse.

The roving traverse should be examined often and set so that as near the whole of the boss of the top roll will be traversed by the roving as possible, and never allowed to remain out of fix for any length of time as it will hollow out the top rolls and make lumpy and uneven yarn and not draw even.

Oiling Top Rollers.

After the oiler has finished banding around and the spinners have finished picking their rolls, the oiler should oil them. He should be very careful not to get oil on the leather bosses. A good heavy

oil should be used, preferably non-fluid oil, as one drop of this is sufficient on each end of the roll and two on the saddles, and thus forms a lasting lubricant on coarse work. The front roll should be oiled once each day and the back and middle rolls three times each week. On medium yarns the front roll once per day and the middle and back rolls twice a week.

Travelers.

The proper weight of the traveler is a very important factor in the production of yarn and good running work. The selection of the traveler depends on seven conditions, viz.: number of yarn being spun, speed of spindles, quality of staple of cotton, amount of twist wanted, diameter of ring, and whether a round or square traveler is to be used. If any one of these conditions are altered, it will affect the weight of the traveler needed. Square pointed travelers are generally about one number heavier than a round pointed one of the same number. Should the overseer have any trouble in finding what weight traveler is needed, he should obtain a table giving the number of travelers to be used on different numbers of yarn on different size rings. This does not always give the correct traveler for his use, but will put him very near to what he needs and he should find what number is best suited to his needs by testing a few different weights. On fine yarns it is not necessary to change travelers as they will fly off after running awhile. On coarse work they should be changed when they have become worn enough to chafe and cut the yarn. This depends on the speed of the spindle, and the condition of the rings. Therefore, there can be no set rule as to when to change travelers.

Spindles.

Spindles should be oiled every two weeks to be sure that every spindle is well oiled. Some spindles will run dry quicker than others, especially when a band is too tight. If not kept well oiled they will soon begin to wobble and jump, which will cause the work to run badly. In a very short time spindles and bolsters will have gone to the bad. I once worked in a large spinning room which had been allowed to run without properly oiling spindles. Consequently a large per cent of the spindles and bolsters had to be replaced.

Thread Guides.

Thread guides should be set so that the back part of the eye will

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come directly over the center of the top of the spindle and raised or lowered to the best running position when the ring rail is at the top of the bobbin. They should be kept in line with each other.

Doffing.

Doffers should doff every other row of frames so that only one side of ends are down on the spinner at a time. In order to get production from frames, doffers should start to doffing promptly when frames are full and doff frames speedily in rotation, being careful to break as few ends down as possible, as production depends on how frames are doffed and the length of time the frames are stopped. When doffers have gotten around they should pick up all bobbins which have fallen on the floor and put them where they belong. Once or twice each day they should take out the white waste from the waste boxes and pick same before emptying. The creels should be wiped off once each day by the roving man and tangled pieces of roving taken down. The roving should be placed on the frames three layers high with a space at the ends and the middle of cones left for empty bobbins. Empty bobbins should be taken down often and creels kept in a nice tidy condition, which adds much to the appearance of the room.

In conclusion will say that spinners should be taught to make good piecings, to be attentive to their work, and not allowed to make unnecessary waste by cutting two or three layers of roving off bobbins. They should wear aprons with large pockets to put waste in and not put white waste on the floor. The room should be equipped with a good system of humidifiers and humidity and temperature kept as near a given standard as possible. Overseers, second hands, section men should set good examples and be careful and kind with the help, yet firm, always trying to increase the efficiency of the help. Always bear in mind that in order to have practical and efficient spinning, they should be up-to-date men, alive to the fact that waste should be kept down as much as possible at all times and that quality and quantity at a reasonable cost with successful management reflects their efficiency as spinners.

Ga.-Ala.

Number Thirty-Three.

In beginning this article, I want to state that if we want to obtain the best results in the spinning room, we must have an efficient man in charge of the carding. He must be a man who is interested in and understands his job, knows when his settings, drafts and other adjustments are correct and keeps his waste down as low as possible. This will prevent having much re-worked stock which will be detrimental to the finished product. The roving should be delivered to the spinner in practically a perfect condition. Then it is up to the spinner to do likewise by the weaver.

On medium fine numbers all the roving skewers should be scorching on the bottom so that they will be hard and turn without much friction, as friction will stretch the yarn. All the roving sets in the creel should be kept in good condition.

Rolls should be properly adjusted to the length of the staple used

and on long staple cotton there should be re-leveled and the roller should not be any weight on the middle rolls. Rolls must be looked after closely and all those on which the leather is either rough, worn fluted or loose, should be replaced with new ones for it is not economy to stint yourself on rolls and sacrifice quality.

The roving trumpet should travel as near the full length of the rolls as possible without the roving running out at the ends. This will give the benefit of the whole working surface of the rolls.

Oiling.

Everything about the frame, except the spindles, should be oiled on Mondays. All fast running parts, including the front stands and front to rolls, if they are solid, should be oiled every morning. Cylinders bearings and quick gears should be oiled twice a day. Spindles should be oiled with the best grade of spindle oil every two weeks, and the top and bottom back rolls oiled twice a week with the regular roll oil.

Waste.

Spinners should not be allowed to cut off any roving when creeling. To teach them, let it run near enough out to pull off a short length of roving and explain to them that the more waste there is to rework the worse the spinning will run. Spinners should be supplied with large pocket aprons and taught to keep all white waste off of the floor.

Doffing and Production.

There should never be more than one frame stopped at a time with each set of doffers. The head doffer or either a lead doffer who is paid a little extra, with each set of doffers will be found a good investment. Each doffer must do his own piecing up as it reduces waste. Never allow them to lap ends, or to wrap the ends high on the quills.

Every frame on each number of yarn must be geared alike, the ratchet take up the same number of teeth and the stroke the same length. It is surprising the number of spinning rooms a man can go into and find a seven inch stroke and find some only make six and a half, while others make six and three-quarters, with only a few making the full seven inch stroke. It is very plain that the frames which make only six and one-half to six and three-quarters stroke will get full before the ones making seven inches, and they will have to stand five or ten minutes every doff waiting on the doffers to get to them. This will total a big loss in a week's or month's production.

The lifter rods should work freely and the builder be adjusted properly so there will be no tangled work to make waste. Every overseer should have a rule that all tangled frames must be reported to him, stating what section the frame is in and the reason why it is tangled, and he should keep a record of them.

Use as small a band as possible, made of roving and put on as near the same tension as a careful band boy can get them.

All new bobbins should be examined to see if they fit the spindle and are correct in every way to insure good running work. Weight levers should be of uniform height and the stirrups not allowed to run against the steel rolls.

Overhauling.

Steel rolls should be scoured every six months and all new frames

should be re-leveled and the roller stands and cylinder bearings lined every year for two or three years. After that time they can be put off for two or three years between times. The bolsters should be examined every year and where either the packing or steps are worn they should have new packing or steps as the case may be. The spindle should be plumbed every year and guide wires re-set. All guide wires with holes worn in them should be replaced with new ones. Rings should run eight to ten years without being reversed. Keep the traveler cleaner in the proper position. Rolls should be cleaned every day and all the lint picked out from under the saddles and around the steel roll stands.

Roving creels should be cleaned every day and it will depend on what numbers are being made and the grade of cotton being used as to how often the guide boards should be run out and the spindle rails brushed. They should be cleaned often enough to keep them looking nicely. Have a certain time for this and the section men should see that it is done at that time. In any room, where the machines and floors are kept clean, the help will take more pride in their work than in a room where things are dirty.

General Remarks.

Spinning should never be over-speeded, and all the yarn should be run with as little twist as possible so that the sizing will penetrate the yarn. Then you get as high per cent of size in the yarn as is practical with the line of goods manufactured. Sizing is cheaper than cotton and slack twisted filling helps the appearance of the cloth and gives it a good feel.

The spinner should keep a complete record of everything going on in his room, such as the different kinds of waste made, the production, rollers used and on which section, different supplies and oil. Each section man should be given a statement every Monday of what his amount was the previous week, and if there are any tangled frames they should be marked in the statement in red ink.

The most practical way I know of obtaining efficiency in any room is to promote your own men when possible. Plan ahead and pick out the brightest boys for head doffers, oilers and banders, so they can prepare themselves for a section and when there is a vacancy for a second hand, promote your best section man. Take time to fully explain any questions the section men ask you and advise them in any way you can to make them better men. Do not be afraid they will know too much, for the better men they are, the easier it will be on the overseer and the more valuable

they will be to the mill.

There are several things about spinning which I have omitted for lack of space, but in closing I wish to say that if every overseer would devote part of the time he spends in day dreams about different good jobs he would like to get, to studying and carrying out ideas and getting the job he now has in good shape so that he can earn the reputation of being one of the best overseers, he will be in demand and good jobs will come to him as fast as he can handle them, and there would be a higher state of efficiency in all the mills than there is today.

Anchor.

Number Thirty-Four.

After 20 years' experience I will write this to give my ideas in regard to spinning. At the present time I am overseer of 15,000 spindles, making 28s filling and 24s warps. I draft my warp 11.50 and my filling 12.77. The twist per inch in filling is 19.68 and in warp it is 23.15. The speed of the front roll is 110 revolutions per minute and the filling front roll is 115 R. P. M.

I have my section men stay on their jobs looking for things which may need attention, such as rolls out, hands off, broke back ends, bad work, broken spindles, etc. They see that the sweepers keep the frames clean and have the belts on the tight pulleys. I do not stop more than one frame at a time for doffing, and have each doffer do his own piecing. I have the heads cleaned twice a day. "Everybody works but father" in my spinning room and he walks around all day looking for something to kick about.

The first thing I do when I come in in the morning is to take off my coat and go around and say good morning to the section men. I ask them how they are fixed for the day. If some of the help want to get off for the day, I see that the section men have some others to take their places, and that they are capable of doing the work. Then I send the section men to the card room to get a size and put it in so we can see what we are doing. I size twice a day and let the carder know at once whether it is 26's, 27's or 28's fillings or 23's, 24's or 25's warps. I do not change my back gear any more since I have started to size twice a day. When I size once a week, I change the back gear four times a week. I have my roving creels wiped once a week, and the steel rolls cleaned once a week. If I find a man who does not do this, I look at him and then look at the door, and when I come back again, he has it done. I have the top clearers cleaned twice a day. I have the frames set as follows: 6 inch traverse, 2 inch ring, guide wires set

Guessing Blank.

A prize of \$2.00 will be paid to the first subscriber to name the article which wins the first prize in the contest on "Practical and Efficient Spinning." No subscriber will be allowed to make more than two guesses. When you read an article which you think to be of special merit, fill in the blank below and send it to us and you may get the \$2.00.

1913.

I guess that the article signed—.....will win first prize in the contest on "Practical and Efficient Spinning."

(Signed)

Address

3 inches from the top of the bobbins, among the tangled up sides. The separators set just as far back as the ends will stand without catching on it. I have a five-blade separator and run 1-0 travelers on my warp. I do not use separators on the filling. On filling the guide wires are set 3 inches from the top of the bobbins, length of traverse 6 1-2 inches, diameter of ring 1 7-8. I use a No. 5-0 traveler on the filling. I try to find a spindle out about once a day, so that the section men will stay on the job.

Almost every spinner knows how to set a spindle, and knows such things as setting the rollers for long or short staple cotton. We all know that if a frame is not set right we cannot get production. The way I run the room is to keep everything running and in shape. On Thursday night I can stop the warp. I keep after the spooler hands about their bad work and also after the warpers about theirs. I want to say that during my 20 years' experience I have worked for some overseers who did not know much about their jobs, but they had the jobs. Getting the job is the hardest thing about a large room. I want to say that if a spinner keeps his eyes open and not look so much at the twist when it runs badly, that he would get off more work. When work runs badly I look around to locate the trouble. As I said before, if a spinner will size two or three times a day, he can run standard twist.

Keep the temperature of the room about 80 and the humidity about 70. I could say things for a week which might do good, but the only thing to talk to the carder about is good even roving, and the way to tell that the beams weigh even 3 or 4 pounds off.

I think a warper beam should not vary more than 4 pounds on 24s warp. If it does, you may expect your work to run badly.

Almost any kind of a spinner can run 24s if it is all 24s, but Mr. Spinner, do not go to sleep on your job and run 21s, 22s, 23s, 24s and 25s all on the same side with the same draft gear for it will not go. I have tried it more than once.

Mr. Young Spinner, unless you have a good carder you cannot stay on the job. A spinner in a small mill ought to know the following things: how to plumb spindles, how to make a frame build top and bottom, what traveler to use, to adjust the traverse so that just as it goes against the separator it will not push the rail out of shape, how to keep the spooler guides close so that they will keep out gouts and lumps, how to keep down hard waste, to keep the spooler hands from cutting off waste at all, not to allow doffers to run over their work when a spinner has an end to piece.

See that the frames are properly oiled or you will have trouble. See that the lap sticks are in good shape in every way and that the cloth is on them. Attend to the top clearers if they have not cloth on them for you are not a good spinner if you are not looking after your job. Lastly, see that the carder gives you the right stuff, not cut and uneven roving.

W. P. L.

Number Thirty-Five.

I am a young spinner, with 15 years experience. I have found out that a man must be a hustler to run a spinning room, or he will get lost

among the tangled up sides. The doffers will keep so far ahead of him that he will not know whether he is running the room, or whether the doffers are running it.

The first thing a man should do in taking a new room is to get started right, and then stay right. How should he do this? Watch for the weak spots. My motto is "When you once get anything up, do not let it fall." Keep putting something up, until you have everything up and then you will not have so much to do. How should the overseer manage to keep up the room? I will try to tell from my experience, from doffer up, what I have found out. The first thing to do is to get the machines set up properly by an expert. See that the roving is even and has the right twist. The draft on spinning should not be over 10 on double roving hosiery yarn. If the draft is too long it will cause thick and thin places in the yarn. Short draft will make lumpy and cockley yarn. The day has come when we must get quality and quantity at the same time. Some spinners say speed up if you are too low. Determine your speed and see if it is too high and if it is reduce it, as it will pay in the long run. Get the speed right, the belts on the tight pulleys, get up the broke back ends and push the doffers.

The best way to get the doffers to work is to give them certain privileges and encourage them. When they have spare time, let them go out and play in the fresh air. Then they will feel more like working when doffing time comes. If they do not hurry to get the frames going, keep them inside for a doff or two. This will teach them to work better.

The whole life of the spinning room is good help. Show me a spinning room where the work runs well and I will show you a set of well trained spinners. If spinners want good work they must keep it cleaned up. This means keeping the rolls clean, the sides wiped off and brushed. Keep good rollers in the sides. If an end is not set correctly, the spinners should have the fixer straighten it. A good spinner will do all this. What does it take to make a good spinner? A good overseer, one who will take an interest in the help. He must get in and show them what he is after. Show them that your idea is right, then you will get the desired results. It is a great loss to the company for the spinners to throw white cotton on the floor. By the time you figure what it costs in the market, what it cost to make it, and to prepare it for spinning, you will see that it is too dear to throw out with the sweepings, or carried to the waste room. In the first place, try to reduce the white waste as much as possible. To do this get the sides cleaned up nicely and keep them that way. See that the spindles, guides, rings and bolsters are set right for the staple of cotton. See that the weight levers do not rest on the board, for while this will not necessarily make the work run badly it will injure the finished spinning. Sometimes the ends do not come down every time the levers are resting on the board, and this makes weak yarn. If the ends do not come down the spinner will make a slub in getting them back, which makes waste. See that the rollers are cleaned and oiled and that good rollers are put in when needed. Do not run too high a

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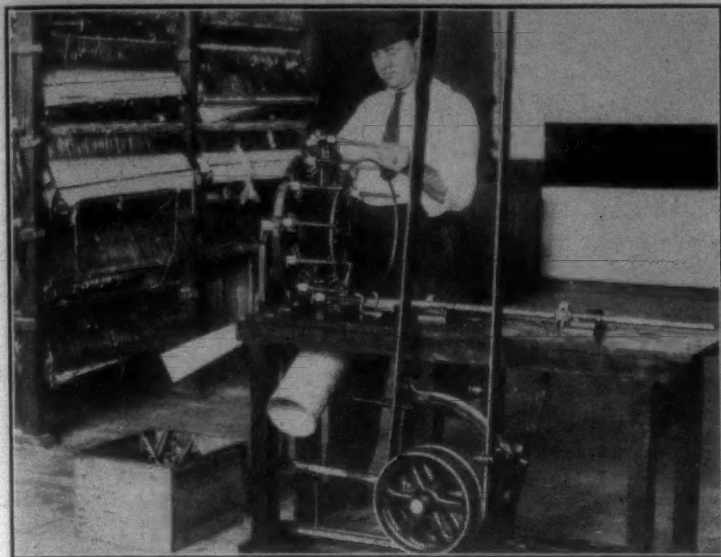
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A machine for stripping the yarn off of bobbins and quills has been invented by J. D. Lover, overseer of

been made since that time and that it will now clean bobbins as fast as one man can put them in, which is at the rate of about forty per minute.



spinning at the Dwight Mfg. Co., Alabama City, Ala.

The cut shows one of the machines built and also Mr. Lover operating it. We understand that some further improvements have

The machine does not injure the bobbin or even mark it in any way and will be quite a change as bobbins and quills are very badly damaged by the custom of many mills of cutting off the yarn which is left.

speed. The main thing is to have good spinners and doffers.

A. D.

Number Thirty-Six.

What do you know about running a spinning room? That is a great question, a larger one than the writer is able to handle, but I may be able to say one word that will help some one, and that reason alone will make it worth while for me to say a few things.

The overseer should be the first person on the job in the morning and at noon time as well, if possible. The belts should be on the tight pulley when the whistle blows to begin work. The spinner should be sure that he gets good roving, as on this depends largely the success of the spinner. Without a good carder we would all get in the hole. The boxes in which the roving is doffed should be carefully looked after, so as not to tear up the roving with the splinters. The man who hauls the roving should be taught to handle it carefully, and not to lay more than three layers high on top of the frames. This prevents the roving from falling off the tops once a week, so that no old roving will accumulate.

The spinners should be taught to break the roving short when creeling the roving so as not to make doublings. The rollers should be kept clean. I will not say just how many times a day to clean them, for that depends on the number, but clean them often enough to keep them thoroughly clean. Some rooms on fine numbers clean rolls once a day, other rooms on fine numbers clean them once a day, but anyway, keep them clean. Be careful about the cleaning. Do not let the spinners fan out guides as this causes the skewers to choke up with gouts and make the roving pull hard, probably stretching it. Besides, it will catch on the yarn and make bad work.

I will not suggest any draft, as this depends on the cotton being run. Some of us have been taught to set the rollers 1-8 of an inch wider than the length of the staple. This will not work in all cases. On coarse numbers we should make a greater allowance than on fine numbers. I recall one instance where No. 7s yarn was being spun with 85 hank roving and with 3-4 or 7-8 inch staple, the rollers being set one inch. They were spread 1-1 more with good results. Be very careful in setting the rolls. They should be set with a gauge and carefully tightened. Have a regular time for oiling for this is a very important part of the spinning. The rolls should be oiled regularly and carefully so as not to gum the rollers; in other words, oil the journals, not the leather. Watch the rolls or the work of the roller coverer. Do not use rollers with buff seams. The shop man should be cautioned when buff seams are put in the rolls. Also watch out for loose covers on rolls. See that the roving guides are working well and that the roll does not hollow out in the middle. The steel roll should be cleaned often enough to keep the flutes well cleaned. This depends on the numbers being made. The spindles should be oiled every two weeks by a good trusty man. Many spindles have been ruined and many yards of yarn as well by trusting the oiling to some careless boy. Oiling should be done by the same person all the time, so that if the overseer finds the spindles are not oiled well he will know who to look for. When they are oiled by one boy one time and another the next, it is hard to tell which one has slighted the work.

Travelers are important. Watch the vibration of the thread and you can soon learn to tell whether the traveler is too light or too heavy. This is an important point for if the traveler is too light you will find that the fibres are not being

(Continued on Page 16)

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THURSDAY, MARCH 27

The Washington Meeting.

Elsewhere in this issue we are publishing the program for the meeting of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, which is to be held at Washington, D. C., on April 8th, 9th and 10th, and which promises to be one of the largest meetings ever held by that Association.

Special importance and interest is given to this meeting by reason of the approaching special session of congress which is to consider tariff matters including the cotton schedule. The special session is to meet on April 7th, only a day before the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association convenes and it is expected that the Underwood Bill will be introduced during the first few days or possibly while the cotton manufacturers are in Washington. Secretary C. B. Bryant has been in Washington this week completing final details and is expecting an unusually large number of mill men to attend.

Only a small number of papers will be read at this meeting, but a special effort will be made to promote full discussion of the subjects.

Tariff Bulletin No. 6.

The indefatigable Tariff Committee of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association has just issued and distributed Tariff Bulletin No. 6.

This Bulletin contains 67 pages and gives detailed information relative to the proposed cotton schedule. The most striking feature of this Bulletin is the showing that over 90 per cent of the distribution of cotton goods is included in the following portion of the schedule and that the proposed duty on these classes are not high and have been heavily reduced from existing tariff:

Classification Containing Yarns

10 to 19	20 to 30
10 to 19	20 to 30

Class 1

Cotton cloth, including calico, sheetings and plain weaves, not including cords, stripes, checks, plaids, or figures, made entirely of single yarns, except selvages—	%	—	%
In the gray	10	12½	15

If advanced in any way beyond the gray condition, by any one or more processes, similar to and including bleaching, dyeing, printing, mercerizing, coloring, or other processes, not specially otherwise provided for 15 17½ 20

Class 2

Cotton cloth of fancy or figured weaves of any description, cords, stripes, checks, plaids, figures, drills, twills and kindred weaves, crepes, terry pile weaves, gauze and leno weaves, and cloth composed wholly or in part of any of the foregoing—

In the gray; cotton cloth composed of two-ply or more yarns, either wholly or in part, except if in selvages only in the gray.. 15 17½ 25

If advanced in any way beyond the gray condition, by any one or more processes, similar to and including bleaching, dyeing, printing, mercerizing, coloring, or other processes, not specially otherwise provided for 20 22½ 30

The cotton manufactures can not too fully appreciate the immense amount of work that has been performed by Stuart W. Cramer, R. M. Miller, Jr. and Lewis W. Parker in order to get the cotton schedule before Congress in the right form and furnish the necessary evidence which will secure legitimate protection for the industry.

The question of the cotton schedule will be decided at an early date but in order to quiet the many rumors, Chairman Underwood of the Ways and Means Committee has issued the following statement:

"Since the Ways and Means Committee commenced its work of revision of the present tariff laws, I have refrained from giving its views to the press, but recently I have read in the papers so many misleading statements about the work of the Ways and Means Committee and so many assertions of fact, which are not fact, as to what the committee has done concerning the various paragraphs and schedules of the bill that I feel that it is fair to the public to say that practically every statement that I have read in reference to the rates of duty that would be imposed on the articles enumerated in the proposed new tariff bill is absolutely misleading and most of them entirely wrong. I hope that the country will not prejudge the bill until it is introduced in Congress and authoritatively made public."

Very Inconsiderate.

While A. J. McKelway and his lady friends from New York were holding a talkfest at Jacksonville, Fla., last week under the auspices of the National Child Labor Committee, and telling of the awful way in which the Southern mills were treating their operatives, the New York Bureau of Labor and Statistics and the Board of Mediation and Arbitration filed a report at Albany, N. Y., relative to the mill workers of the Mohawk Valley of that State.

The report said in part:

"The investigators found that the operatives, recruited mainly from immigrants from Southern Europe, are living under wretched conditions in frame tenements, most of them old, out of repair and wholly lacking in modern conveniences. It is common for three families of ten persons to occupy six rooms. In one case a family of ten has two rooms.

There are no bathrooms in any of the tenements. In many houses the kitchen, usually provided with a sink, is used also as dining room, living room, sleeping room and pantry. Many rooms are dark and unventilated.

"Some of the houses are built directly over a canal. Leaks are common in poorly shingled roofs, making the walls within always damp, and cracks in the walls permit cold wind or blown snow to enter. Cellars were found filled with water, or heaps of ashes, waste and garbage, which produce foul odors.

"There is no family privacy, for operatives who have wives must take in as lodgers or boarders single persons of both sexes. Bare cost of living in poor quarters, practically consumes all that the operatives can earn."

It was certainly very inconsiderate in these investigators to make their report and show up the dirt in the back yards of Dr. McKelway and his co-agitators, just when they were having such a good time at Jacksonville telling us of the awful conditions of our mill labor.

Why England Leads.

It has been stated that England sells more cotton goods in any other one country than that particular country sells to England, in spite of the advance of tariff on imports. Why? A specialist answers: First, England has 300 years' experience to her credit against half a century in most competitors; second, there is no climate like that of Lancashire to spin yarn in and weave cloth; third, her financial and commercial machinery is highly specialized; and, fourth, technical specialization is developed beyond that of any other country.—Daily Trade Record.

BYRD TEXTILE MACHINERY AND SUPPLY CO.

DURHAM, N. C.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

MILL SUPPLIES, MACHINERY, ETC.

N. C. SELLING AGENTS

DOUGLAS & CO'S. MILL STARCHES.

CARDS,
DRAWING,COTTON
MILL MACHINERYSPINNING
FRAMES,

MASON MACHINE WORKS

TAUNTON, MASS.

EDWIN HOWARD, Southern Agent
Charlotte, N. C.COMBERS,
LAP MACHINESMULES,
LOOMS.

PERSONAL NEWS

H. A. Taylor is now grinding cards at the Chesnee (S. C.) Mills.

W. E. Fleming, of Easley, S. C., has become overseer of weaving at Fairmont, S. C.

M. H. Clawson, of Cooleemee, N. C., is now fixing looms at the Marion (N. C.) Mfg. Co.

Clay Reid has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Lowell (N. C.) Mill No. 1.

A. P. Setzer has been promoted to overseer of coarse spinning at the Wampum Mills, Lincolnton, N. C.

W. C. White has been promoted to overseer of spinning at the Holt-Williamson Mills, Fayetteville, N. C.

Ed. S. Henly, of Greensboro, N. C., is grinding cards at Patterson Mills, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

J. F. Bolt, of Williamston, S. C., is now section hand in spinning at Westervelt Mills, Greenville, S. C.

Malcomb Fleming has resigned as local manager of the Bibb Mfg. Co. mill at Columbus, Ga.

Walter Rigsby has accepted the position of local manager of the Bibb Mfg. Co., Macon, Ga.

Harry Baker has accepted the position as assistant electrician at the Calhoun Hills, Calhoun Falls, S. C.

J. D. Priest, of Leno, S. C., is now master mechanic at the Tarboro (N. C.) Cotton Factory.

R. E. Hitchcock, of Rome, Ga., is now overseer of slashing at the Alexander City (Ala.) Mills.

Will Broom is second hand in weaving at the Cannon Mills No. 2 Kannapolis, N. C.

L. A. Starnes is second hand in spinning at the Cannon Mills No. 2 at Kannapolis, N. C.

J. A. Hawkins is second hand in carding at Cannon Mills No. 2, Kannapolis, N. C.

W. W. Peeler has moved from Randleman, N. C., to Albemarle, N. C.

E. Attaway has been promoted to overseer of spinning at the Home Cotton Mills, Elberton, Ga.

D. R. Purcell, of Burlington, N. C., is now overseer in weave room No. 1, Roanoke Mills, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

W. B. Garrison has accepted a position in the office of the Dillon (S. C.) Mills.

J. A. Goodman has been promoted to overseer of weaving at the Locke Mills, Concord, N. C.

R. F. Dellinger has resigned as overseer carding at the Marlboro Mills, No. 4, McColl, S. C.

F. H. Cromer, overseer of spinning and weaving at the Alexander City (Ala.) Mills, has resigned the spinning.

G. L. Fisher, of Birmingham, Ala., has accepted the position of chief engineer at the Jackson Fibre Co. Bemis, Tenn.

Z. V. Clifton, of Rosemary, N. C., has taken a position as second hand in weaving at the Meridian (Miss.) Mills.

J. B. Fennell has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Glenn-Lowry Mills, Whitmire, S. C., and moved to Columbia, S. C.

H. J. Creitz has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Imperial Mills, Belmont, N. C., to become overseer of spinning at the Brookford (N. C.) Mills.

J. W. Kaneer, formerly manager of the Vass (N. C.) Cotton Mills has accepted the position of the superintendent of the Statesville (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

R. H. Wilson has resigned his position with the Hoskins Mills, Charlotte, N. C., to become overseer of slashing at the Ella Mill, Shelby, N. C.

T. L. Fry has resigned as section hand in carding at the Olympia Mills, Columbia, S. C., to become second hand in carding at the Capital City Mills, of the same place.

Will Glenn has resigned his position with the Maple Mills, Dillon, S. C., to accept the position of overseer of carding at the Hamer (S. C.) Mills.

E. M. Gardo, overseer of weaving at the American Textile Co., Ateo, Ga., has been visiting at Anderson Clinton, Laurens, Greenville and other South Carolina mill towns.

B. J. Dobbins, general superintendent of the Henrietta (N. C.) Mills, who has been on the sick list recently has about recovered his health.

E. Hall has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the new Cannon Mill No. 2, Kannapolis, N. C.

A. H. Herndon has resigned as second hand in weaving with the Dwight Mills, Alabama City, Ala., and is now with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.

R. C. Simpson has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Fairmont (S. C.) Mfg. Co., to accept a position with the Victor Mills, Greer, S. C.

A. M. Hasten has resigned as overseer of carding at the Klotho Mills Kings Mountain, N. C., and is now second hand in the Cannon Mills No. 1, Kannapolis, N. C.

J. L. Hope, formerly superintendent of the Delburg Mills, Davidson, N. C., is now overseer of the No. 2 and 3 carding and spinning at the Holt-Granite Mills, Haw River, N. C.

W. J. Willett has accepted the position of overseer of carding and spinning at the new Cannon Mill No. 2, Kannapolis, N. C.

Geo. Liner, of Arlington, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of the cloth room at the Capital City Mill, Columbia, S. C.

J. F. Ballard has resigned as card grinder at the Bonnie Mill, Kings Mountain, N. C., to become night overseer of carding at the Dilling Mill, of the same place.

OVERFLOW PERSONALS PAGE 16

Overseers of the New Cannon Mill.

Cannon Mill No. 2, of Kannapolis, N. C., started up last week with W. J. Willett, as overseer of carding and spinning and J. A. Hawkins, second hand in the card room, and L. A. Starnes in the spinning room. E. Hall is overseer of the weaving room, with Will Bram, second hand, and R. N. Johnston in the slasher room.

Automatic Sprinklers Paid for in Eighteen Months by Insurance Savings.

A Fort Smith (Ark.) commission house was paying for insurance on a valuation of \$200,000. The rate was just over \$1.50 per \$100.



were installed, at a total cost of about \$4200. The new rate represents a saving of \$2800 per annum as compared with the old. This saving pays for the equipment complete in about 18 months. The saving does not stop there, however, for it will continue throughout the life of the establishment. The installation was made without disturbing their business. Perhaps we can do the same for you. We have for thousands of others. It will cost you nothing to find out. Write us today.

General Fire Extinguisher Company

PROVIDENCE, R. I., AND PRINCIPAL CITIES

Southern Dept., Atlanta and Charlotte

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Tarboro, N. C.—The Tarboro Cotton Factory have purchased a warp drawing-in machine.

Bynum, N. C.—A meeting of the directors of the J. M. Odell Mfg. Co., was held at Raleigh, N. C., last week.

Atco, Ga.—The American Textile Company have let contract for 10 additional operative houses.

Murfreesboro, Tenn.—J. C. Beesley is interested in plan to form company to build cotton mill driven by electrical power.

Roanoke Rapids, N. C.—The Roanoke Mills are putting in 256 Draper looms and 4 napping machines. A new napper room is being built.

Rocky Mount, N. C.—The Rocky Mount Mills have completed the installation of a 500 k. w. steam turbine and four 250 horsepower boilers.

Sargent, Ga.—The electric motors for the Wahoo Mfg. Co. have been shipped and the plant will soon have the electric drive in full operation.

Roswell, Ga.—The Roswell Manufacturing Co. has awarded the contract for the installation of 2,000 new spindles, that will replace old spinning frames, which will be discarded.

Lilesville, N. C.—On account of the promoter, J. W. Kaneer, having accepted a position at Statesville, N. C., the proposed Walika Mfg. Co. will not be built.

Granite Falls, N. C.—Catlin & Co., have been appointed sole selling agents of the Shuford and Granite Fall Mills, manufacturers of cotton yarns.

Chickamauga, Ga.—The Crystal Springs Bleachery Company are preparing to build their new cotton mill at once. There are fifty new houses to be built.

Burlington, N. C.—The Whitehead Hosiery Mills Co. are planning the erection of an additional building, to be of brick. The company will also increase their capital to \$100,000.

Danville, Va.—The Riverside and Dan River Mills, of this city, are reported to be sold up for the rest of the year. The mills manufacture chambrays, chevots, gingham and gray goods.

Macon, Ga.—The Bibb Mfg. Co. reports the best year it ever has experienced with a profit of \$300,000 on yarns and underwear. The company sells direct through its New York office.

Chickamauga, Georgia.—Crystal Springs Bleachery Co. will increase capital stock to \$1,000,000 and issue bonds for \$400,000; decided to build cotton mill mentioned some time ago as proposed.

Charlotte, N. C.—The Atlantic Waste Company has entered suits against the Norfolk Southern Railway on account of the high embankment the road is building in front of the mill.

Martinsville, W. Va.—The Interwoven Mills have about completed remodeling their dye house to double the floor space in that structure. This company is also considering an extensive enlargement to its plant.

Salisbury, N. C.—The Vance Mill Company is arranging to install a lot of new machinery for twisting the entire output of the mill. Recently a number of twistlers were installed and the management has decided to equip the entire plant.

Shelby, N. C.—A referee case of W. R. Smith against the Lily Mill and Power Co. was postponed from Tuesday of last week to April 15th. Mr. Smith is asking for \$2,500 damages to his land and spring by reason of the power dam backing the water thereon.

Webster, W. Va.—The plant of the Webster Woolen Mills Co., recently damaged by fire, will be restored. It is reported that the mills' capacity will be doubled by the installation of 20 blanket looms of the newest design. Robert E. Senior is the superintendent of the plant.

Batesville, S. C.—Batesville Manufacturing Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$35,000; M. P. Gridley, president-treasurer; F. P. Dill, vice-president; Emma P. Baker, secretary. This company takes over the Batesville Mill which has been operated by the Geo. Putnam estate.

Roanoke Rapids, N. C.—The Patterson Mills are adding 6 Potter & Johnston cards, 2 Woonsocket drawing frames, 1 Woonsocket slubber, 1 Woonsocket intermediate and 4 Woonsocket speeders. They are also adding 12 Fales & Jenks spinning frames, 96 Draper looms, 4 nappers and 2 felters.

Bessemer City, N. C.—The Harbrough Mill has been forced to suspend operations indefinitely on account of the failure of G. A. Stafford & Co., a commission house of New York, which held the controlling interest in this mill. The receivers of G. A. Stafford & Co. have been unable to announce any plans relative to the future of the Harbrough Mill.

Greenville, S. C.—Half of the tin roofing of the Vardry Cotton Mill was blown off, a small store near the Duncan Cotton Mill was overturned, several small houses were taken off of their foundation and window panes were shattered by the severe wind and rain storm which swept Greenville on March 1st.

McAdenville, N. C.—At a meeting of stockholders of the McAdenville Mill several days ago, officers for the year were elected as follows: H. M. McAden, president; R. R. Ray, secretary and treasurer.

Directors: Ashby L. Baker, of Raleigh; H. M. McAden, R. R. Ray and James T. McAden, of McAdenville and C. A. Bland, of Charlotte.

LaFayette, Ga.—A meeting of the directors of the Union Cotton Mills was held at the company's office on Wednesday of last week and the following officers of the corporation named to serve for the ensuing year: P. D. Fortune, president; G. W. Davenport, vice-president; J. P. Shattuck, secretary and W. A. Enloe treasurer.

Newton, N. C.—The Rideview Co., organized some time ago, has practically everything ready for the opening of the mill in North Newton, which will occupy the large brick building built several years ago for a cotton mill.

The company will manufacture several grades of fine hosiery. New houses are being built for the employees.

Kosciusko, Miss.—The receivers of G. A. Stafford & Co., of New York, have decided to continue in operation the Kosciusko Cotton Mills, which is practically controlled by the G. A. Stafford Company which holds a second mortgage of \$50,000 on the plant as collateral for advances. The receivers are authorized under order of United States Judge Mayer to borrow what money they deem necessary in continuing the business, and arrangements are now being made to finance the operations of the Kosciusko plant.

Columbus, Ga.—About 86 per cent of the Eagle and Phenix Mills were again in operation last Saturday following the cyclone and the high water of the Chattahoochee, which has really been responsible for the loss of time at the mills.

It has been ascertained since the work of rebuilding the wrecked portion of the annex to Mill No. 3, that the loss will really amount to less than \$20,000 because many of the old timbers and much of the brick are being used in rebuilding. Treasurer J. D. Massey stated Saturday that the entire mills would be put into operation March 25th, under a temporary roof that has been put on the annex until the walls are rebuilt.

Savannah, Ga.—Messrs. G. H. Tilton & Son, Tilton, N. H., will add considerably to the capacity of their knitting mill at Savannah. The new machinery to be installed has arrived at Savannah and is now being placed in position. It is sufficient in extent to provide for doubling the plant during 1913, providing employment for 400 women, whereas only 200 are now employed.

Lexington, N. C.—The Erlanger Cotton Mills have awarded contract to Gallivan Building Co., Greenville, S. C., to erect buildings; main structure 668x132 feet, of brick, with concrete floors, costing about \$125,000; tenements costing about \$50,000; will have 25,600 spindles 680 looms, etc; steam and electric power.

Union, S. C.—The new mill of the Monarch Cotton Mills will be 380x125 feet, four stories and basement, of mill construction; 20,000 spindles and 500 looms decided upon; 55 tenement houses and one warehouse. It is reported that the contract has been awarded to T. C. Thompson & Bro., Charlotte, N. C., and that the new buildings and machinery will cost \$500,000.

Social Circle, Ga.—At meeting of the shareholders and creditors held in Monroe last week before the bankrupt court, B. S. Walker, president of the Monroe (Ga.) Mills, was appointed trustee for the mill, an order was passed that the property be sold to the highest bidder for cash, at public outcry, before the court house door in the city of Monroe, during the regular hour of sale on the 7th day of April, 1913.

It is not known who the prospective purchasers are but it is thought that several capitalists in this vicinity will buy the mill and it will be put in operation immediately after the sale.

Kinston, N. C.—Work will commence within a month on the erection of an annex to the Caswell Cotton Mills here which will practically double the capacity of the plant. The machinery has been ordered, as have the materials for the building. The company will offer preferred stock drawing seven per cent to pay for the improvements. The increase will reduce the cost of the stockholders' investment from around \$30 to \$19 a spindle.

It is capitalized almost wholly by local business men, with J. E. Hood, president; J. W. Black, vice-president; F. C. Dunn, treasurer, and L. M. LaRogue, secretary. J. W. Black is the general manager. The company recently at the conclusion of its most successful year, paid a dividend of six per cent and carried a substantial sum to the depreciation reserve and the undivided profits account.

Thursday, March 27, 1913.

Vernon, Tex.—Efforts are being again directed toward securing a cotton mill for this place. Attempts before were failures.

Columbus, Ga.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Muscogee Mfg. Co., was held on March 26th.

Selma, N. C.—It is reported that Goodin, Reid & Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, have purchased the Valley Creek Mills, and will expend \$75,000 for improvements. The plant has 10,000 spindles and 320 looms and has been idle for some time.

LaGrange, Ga.—The \$100,000 addition to Dixie Mill is now in the course of completion. Most of the brick work has been done on the outside walls and the frames for part of the many large windows have been put in.

It is expected that the new building will have been completed and the machinery put in operation by the early part of May.

Forecast of Program.

Seventeenth Annual Convention of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, New Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C., April 8th, 9th, 10th, 1913.

Tuesday, April 8th, 10:00 a. m.

Call of Order by President W. A. Erwin.

Prayer.

Annual Address, President W. A. Erwin.

Announcements.

Address, Hon. William C. Redfield Secretary Department of Commerce.

Discussion.

Address, "Method of Handling Egyptian Cotton," Alfred Reinhart Reinhart & Co., Alexandria, Egypt.

Discussion.

Report of Committee on Cotton Exchanges, Lewis W. Parker, chairman.

Discussion.

Report of National Council, President W. A. Erwin, chairman.

Discussion.

Informal discussion of "Waste" and other topics of interest.

Adjourn.

Tuesday Afternoon.

Reception at the White House by President Woodrow Wilson.

Wednesday, April 9th, 10:00 a. m.

Call to Order by President W. A. Erwin.

Announcements.

Address, "Statistics of Production Consumption and Stocks of Cotton," W. M. Stewart, Chief Statistician Department of the Census.

Discussion.

Address, D. E. Dooty, Manager New York Conditioning and Testing Co. New York City.

Discussion.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN.

13



Just in Passing

Competition is a peculiar thing. It make make enemies out of lifelong friends—if it's a political contest.

THE TURBO HUMIDIFIER

has met competition in but one way; the only way, in fact. It has delivered the goods, and where it hasn't, and I admit that there were things at first that we did not get on to, our education did not cost our customers a penny.

The great big business world is ruthless in its judgments of service rendered, and unless the service is rendered somebody loses.

Get Turbofied—and satisfied.

THE G. M. PARKS CO.
FITCHBURG, MASS.

Southern Office, No. 32 West Trade St., Charlotte, N. C.
B. S. COTTRELL, Manager

Address, "Commercial Agents of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce," A. H. Baldwin, Chief of Bureau of Manufactures.

Discussion.

Informal discussion of textile and other topics as suggested by members present.

Adjourn.

Wednesday night, 8:15 p. m.

Gayety Theatre — Sam Howe's Lovemakers. Stag—Smoking.

Complimentary.

Thursday, April 10th, 10:00 a. m.

Call to order by President W. A. Erwin.

Report of Committee on Tariff and other Legislation, Mr. R. M. Miller, Jr., chairman.

Discussion.

Report of Statistical Secretary.

Report of Secretary and Treasurer

Report of Committee on Resolutions.

New Business.

Election of Officers.

Adjourn.

Vivian Guion to Marry.

An announcement was made at Columbia, S. C., last week of the engagement of Vivian Q. Guion, of Greenville, S. C., to Miss Margaret Daniel of Columbia.

Mr. Guion was formerly with the Corn Products Refining Co. and is now Southern representative of Peeler Bros. He is widely and favorably known among the Southern textile industry.

Arrested and Carried Back.

Charley Dunnegan was arrested at the Lynchburg (Va.) Cotton Mills last week and carried back to Durham, N. C., where he is to stand trial on the charge of having cut Jackson Hall very seriously several months ago.

Charged With Embezzlement.

W. E. Diggle was arrested in Georgia last week upon a warrant from Chester, S. C., alleging embezzlement. He is employed as overseer in the dye room of a cotton mill. The charge is said to have resulted from a partnership between Diggle and two other men operating a hotel in Chester. Diggle claims that the charges are false.

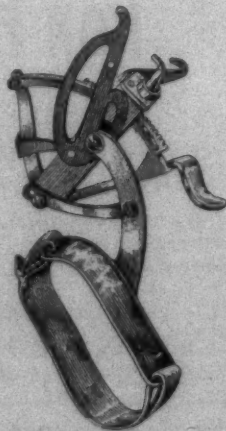
Shooting Affray at Jacksonville, Ala.

Lee Carson was shot and fatally wounded at Jacksonville, Ala., last Thursday in a pistol duel with a man who was said to be a detective. The battle began as Carson came out of the Profile Mill office.

It is said that Carson shot six times but without effect, while the other man it is said shot five times, one of the shots taking effect in the abdomen and another in the right arm.

The Byrd Knotter

Price \$20.00



Simple of Operation
Durability Guaranteed

Small Repair Cost

Byrd Manufacturing Co.
DURHAM, N. C.

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. & Treas.

THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING
COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

JOHN HILL Southern Representative, Third Nat. Bank Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Cotton Goods Report

New York. — Business in cotton goods has been very quiet during the past week as retailers have been winding up their Easter trade. After the beginning of next week more buyers are expected from other sections of the country, as there still remains quite a little business to be placed on spring lines.

In the primary end of the cotton goods trade buying by the jobbers was slightly more than seasonably quiet, but, aside from a weakening tendency in print cloths and convertibles, values were generally firm. Fancy cottons were much more in demand than staples and domestics. Prints were in moderate demand throughout the trade, but in certain quarters the call for gingham was largely confined to the cheaper grades. This condition, however, could hardly be said to be general. There was a good call for piques, and wide voiles were also wanted by the converters for nearby delivery. The movement of some good-sized lots of drills and sheetings was also reported near the end of the week, and colored cottons were said to be sold up for several weeks to come. Business in the export end of this trade was light, and there were few indications that anything important would develop in this line in the near future.

While Spring business in knit goods continues fairly active in the jobbing market, the success met by salesmen now calling on the retailers with Fall lines has not been very great.

The print cloth market at Fall River has been very quiet during the past week.

It is estimated that the total sales amounted to 60,000 pieces, against a total of 75,000 pieces the previous week. Manufacturers continue to express confidence in a strengthening of the market in the near future and are holding firm on quoted prices.

Current quotations on cotton goods in New York were as follows:

Prt clths, 28-in st..	4	—
28-in, 64x60s	3 7-8	—
4-yd, 80x80s	7 1-4	—
Gray goods, 39-in,		
68x72	5 5-8	to 5 3-4
38 1-2 in std	5 1-4	—
Brown drills, std	8 1-4	—
Sheetings, south-		
ern std	8	to 8 1-4
3-yard	7 3-8	—
4-yard, 56x60s	6 1-4	to 6 3-8
4-yard, 56x60s	6 3-8	—
Denims, 9-oz.	14	to 17
Stark, 8-oz. duck	14	—
Hartford, 11-oz., 40-		
in duck	16 7-8	—
Tickings, 8-oz.	13 3-4	—
Std fancy prints	5 1-2	—
Std gingham	6 3-4	—
Fine dress gingham	7 1-2	to 9 1-4
Kid fin. cambrics	4 1-2	to 4 3-4

Final Ginners' Report.

Washington, D. C.—The 1912 cotton crop amounted to 14,295,500, equivalent 500-pound bales, including linters, according to the census bureau announcement March 20th. Running bales included 14,076,430 bales.

Round bales 81,528.
Sea Island 73,641 bales.
Linter bales 605,704.
Average gross weight of bales 507.8 pounds.
Ginneries operated 25,267.
Production by states in 500-pound bales:

Alabama	1,380,756
Arkansas	825,169
Florida	53,874
Georgia	1,849,303
Louisiana	393,314
Mississippi	1,092,552
Missouri	58,319
North Carolina	891,880
Oklahoma	1,074,149
South Carolina	1,215,973
Tennessee	299,538
Texas	5,120,252
Virginia	24,385
All other states	16,036

Soluble Softening Oil.

Soluble Softening Oil, manufactured by the Arabol Manufacturing Company, New York City, is claimed by them to be one of the most effective softening and softener it surpasses tallow. Manufacturing oils in the market. As a manufacturer like it because it is easy to handle, is always reliable and is not influenced by temperature. It gives a smooth finish to the warps, the threads divide well in the lease rods, and the cylinders of the slasher remain perfectly clean. It is neutral and most suitable for strong and close woven goods, such as corduroys, velveteens, sateens twills, umbrella cloth, cambric warps, etc.

Working for Oysters.

N. J. Dilday, an Indianapolis insurance man, used to run a country paper down South, says the Saturday evening Post. He gave a tramp printer a job once on condition that the printer take his pay in orders of meals at a nearby oyster parlor whose owner advertised with Dilday.

For a solid week the printer stuck to it, making his meals off raw oysters. On Saturday night he came from the composing room to the business office and hailed Dilday.

"Boss," he said, "I like this job and I've always been right fond of oysters. At one time in my life I thought I never would get enough oysters to eat. But say, boss, ain't there some way for you to get a ham and eggs place to advertise on your paper?"—Ex.

GRINNELL WILLIS & COMPANY

44-46 Leonard Street, New York

SELLING AGENTS

BROWN AND BLEACHED COTTON GOODS FOR HOME EXPORT MARKETS

RICHARD A. BLYTHE

(INCORPORATED)

Cotton Yarns Mercerized and Natural

ALL NUMBERS

505-506 Mariner and Merchant Building

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Desirability of the South

as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

J. A. PRIDE

General Industrial Agent, Seaboard Air Line Railway

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

When you enjoy the economy of lubrication provided by



you discover that increased production means a great deal more than a slightly lower lubricant expense.

Figure out the saving involved in a 50% reduction of oil stains in your Carding, Twisting and Spinning. Then write us for test samples of NON-FLUID OIL for Comb-boxes, Roll Necks and Twister Rings.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS

New York & New Jersey Lubricant Co.
165 Broadway, NEW YORK

SHAMBOW SHUTTLE COMPANY
WOONSOCKET, R. I.
PATENT HAND THREADING SHUTTLES

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—While inquiries for yarns have been large during the past week the offers have for the most part been below what sellers were willing to accept and the volume of business has not been large. When sellers have shown a disposition to meet prices offered, the buyers have generally withdrawn their offers and made others at a still lower figure.

It is reported that one large consumer was offered 20-2 warps for May, June and July deliveries at 29 cents, but decided to wait for even lower prices. It is known that 100,000 lbs of 20-2 warps have recently been sold at that figure but spinners generally are unwilling to quote less than 23 1-2 cents.

Considerable complaint is reported about spinners being behind on deliveries and it is said that some have sold much more yarn than they can possibly deliver within the specified time.

There is said to be a fairly free offering of 8-3 on tube, guaranteed white yarn of good quality at 18 1-2 cents. There is some inquiries for 12-1 warps at 20 1-2 cents. The pressing demand for 30-2 warps that existed a few weeks ago seems to have been satisfied for the time being and while spinners are asking 27 cents and a good many of the dealers are quoting that price for spot and quick deliveries. It is also said that some mills are willing to take orders on 40-2 at 36 cents.

Carpet and Upholstery Yarns in Skeins.

8-4 slack	20 1-2
9-4 slack	20 1-2
8-3-4 hard twist	18 1-2-19

Southern Single Warps:

8s	20	—
10s	20	—20 1-2
12s	20	1-2-21
14s	20	1-2-21
16s	21	1-2-22
20s	22	—
24s	23	1-2
26s	24	—24 1-2
30s	26	1-2
40s	35	1-2-36

Southern Two-Ply Warps:

8s	20	—
10s	20	1-2-21
12s	21	—21 1-2
14s	21	1-2-22
16s	22	1-2
24s	24	1-2-25
26s	25	—25 1-2
30s	27	—
40s	36	—
50s	43	—

Southern Frame Spun Yarn on Cones

8s	20	—
10s	20	1-2-21
12s	21	—21 1-2
14s	21	—21 3-4
16s	21	1-2-22
18s	22	1-2
20s	23	—
24s	23	1-2-24
26s	24	—24 1-2
30s	25	1-2-26

Two-Ply Carded Peeler in Skeins:

4s to 8s	19	—19 1-2
10s	20	—20 1-2
12s	20	1-2-21
14s	21	—
16s	21	1-2
20s	22	—
26s	24	—24 1-2
30s	26	—26 1-2

Southern Single Skeins:

20s	25	1-2
22s	26	—
24s	26	1-2
30s	27	—27 1-2
36s	34	—34 1-2
40s	39	—
50s	45	—45
60s	49	—50

Single Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	29	—29 1-2
24s	30	—30 1-2
30s	24	—
40s	41	—
50s	45	—45
60s	55	—57

Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	30	—
24s	31	—
30s	35	—
40s	41	—42
50s	46	—49
60s	55	—58
70s	66	—70
80s	73	—77

A. M. Law & Co. F. C. Abbott & Co.

Spartanburg, S. C.

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Southern Mill Stocks, Bank Stocks

N. C. State Bonds, N. C. Rail-

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Grade Securities

North Carolina Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Abbeville Cot. M., S. C.	100	
Aiken Mfg. Co., S. C.	35	
Amer. Spinning Co., S. C.	154	
Anderson C. M., S. C., pf	90	
Arago Mills, S. C.	65	
Arcadia Mills, S. C.	91	
Arkwright Mills, S. C.	100	
Augusta Factory, Ga.	40	
Avondale Mills, Ala.	115	120
Belton Cot. Mills, S. C.	100	
Brandon Mills, S. C.	75	85
Brogan Mills, S. C.	61	
Calhoun Mills, S. C.	51	
Capital Cot. Mills, S. C.	85	
Chiquola Mills, S. C., New issue	100	
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C.	85	
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C. pf	100	
Clifton Cot. Mills, S. C.	125	
Courtenay Mfg. Co., S. C.	90	
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	92 1/2	100
Cox Mfg. Co., S. C.	100	
D. E. Converse Co., S. C.	75	
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	110	
Darlington Mfg. Co., S. C.	75	
Drayton Mills, S. C.	800	
Eagle & Phenix M., Ga.	85	100
Easley Cotton Mills, S. C.	165	
Enoree Mfg. Co., S. C.	25	50
Enoree Mfg. Co., S. C., preferred	100	
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	65	70
Exposition C. Mills, Ga.	210	
Fairfield C. Mills, S. C.	70	
Gaffney Mfg. Co., S. C.	67	70
Gainesville Cotton Mills, Ga., common	65	
Glenwood Mills, S. C.	141	
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., S. C.	101	
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., S. C., preferred	86	
Gluck Mills, S. C.	80	
Granby Cot. Mills, S. C.		
Granby C. M., S. C., pf		
Graniteville Mfg. Co., S. C.	140	145
Greenwood C. Mills, S. C.	57	
Grendel Mills, S. C.	100	103
Hamrick Mills, S. C.	102	
Hartsville C. M., S. C.	170	
Inman Mills, S. C.	105	
Inman Mills, S. C., pf	100	
Jackson Mills, S. C.	95	
King, John P. Mfg. Co., Ga.	80	86
Lancaster C. Mills, S. C.	130	
Lancaster C. Mills, S. C., preferred	98	
Langley Mfg. Co., S. C.	70	75
Laurens C. Mills, S. C.	120	
Limestone C. Mills, S. C.	145	
Lockhart Mills, S. C.	60	
Marlboro Mills, S. C.	60	75
Mills Mfg. Co., S. C.	110	
Molloy Mfg. Co., S. C.	90	
Monarch Cot. Mills, S. C.	110	
Monaghan Mills, S. C.		
Newberry C. Mills, S. C.	135	140
Ninety-Six Mills, S. C.	135	
Norris C. Mills, S. C.	102	
Orangeburg Mfg. Co., S. C., preferred	90	
Arista		
Arlington	141	
Avon		
Brown, common	115	
Cabarrus	150	
Cannon	151	
Chadwick-Hoskins	85	
Chadwick-Hoskins, pfd	101	
Cliffside	190	195
Cora	140	
Efird	115	126
Erwin, common	130	150
Erwin, preferred	105	
Gaston	90	
Gibson	101	105
Gray	121	
Florence	124	
Henrietta Mills	150	155
Highland Park	186	155
Loray	10	
Loray, preferred	90	
Lowell	181	
Lumberton	251	
Marion Mfg. Co.	100	
Mooresville	142	150
Modena	100	
Nakomis	200	
Patterson	125	
Raleigh	100	104
Roanoke	155	
Williamson	125	
Wiscasset	105	
Woodlawn	101	
Olympia Mills, S. C., pfd		
Parker Cotton Mills, guaranteed	100	100 & int
preferred	60	
common	20	
Orr Cot. Mills, S. V.	90	92 1/2
Ottaray Mills, S. C.	100	
Oconee Mills, common	100	
Oconee Mills, pfd	100 & in.	
Pacolet Mfg. Co., S. C.	104	106
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd	100 & in.	
Parker, pfd	50	50 1/2
Pelzer Mfg. Co., S. C.	135	
Pickens C. Mills, S. C.	100	
Piedmont Mfg. Co., S. C.	144	160
Poe F. W.) Mfg. Co., S. C.	105	115
Richland C. M., S. C., pf		
Riverside Mills, S. C.	25	
Roanoke Mills, S. C.	140	160
Saxon Mill, S. C.	120	
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	64	
Spartan Mills, S. C.	111	115
Tucapau Mills, S. C.	260	
Toxaway Mills, S. C.	72	
Union-Buffalo Mills, S. C., 1st pfd	45	
Union-Buffalo Mills, S. C., 2nd pfd	10	
Victor Mfg. Co., S. C.		
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co., S. C.	80	
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C.	80	85
Warren Mfg. Co., pfd	100	
Watts Mills, S. C.	70	
Williamston Mills, S. C.	115	
Woodruff C. Mills, S. C.	95	
Woodside C. Mills, S. C.		

Personal Items

W. E. McKinney has resigned as overseer of carding at Hamer, S. C., and moved to Albemarle, N. C.

W. H. Guinn has been promoted from second hand to overseer of carding at Hamer, S. C.

Porter has accepted the position of second hand in carding at Hamer, S. C.

T. L. Lawson, of Dillon, S. C., has accepted a position as machinist at the Central Mills, Sylacauga, Ala.

H. M. Morris has resigned as overseer of winding room at Caswell Cotton Mills, Kinston, N. C.

Walter Phillips has accepted the position of overseer or winding at Caswell Cotton Mills, Kinston, N. C.

W. C. Humphrey, of Tarboro, N. C., is now master mechanic at Patterson Mills, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

M. B. Strickland, of the Vivian Mill, Cherryville, N. C., has accepted a position with the Dilling Mill, Kings Mountain, N. C.

J. C. Patterson of Pell City, Ala., has accepted a position as second hand in carding at the Cedartown (Ga.) Mill.

J. P. Florence of Atlanta, Ga., has accepted the position of overseer of carding and spinning at the Edwards Mills, Crawford, Ga.

C. M. Shelton of the Monaghan Mills, Greer, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Franklin Mills, Greer, S. C.

Chas. E. Hobson has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Westervelt Mills, Greenville, S. C., to accept a position at Columbus, Ga.

B. L. Roberts has resigned his position which he has held for ten years with the Gibson Mfg. Co., of Concord, N. C.

R. L. Freeman has resigned as second hand in carding at the Gainsville (Ga.) Cotton Mills to accept a similar position with the Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

J. H. Huff has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Victor Mills, Greer, S. C., to accept a similar position with the Westervelt Mills, Greenville, S. C.

E. C. Herring has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Apache Mills, Arlington, S. C., to accept a similar position at the Victor Mills, Greer, S. C.

J. R. McMahon has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Franklin Mill, Greer, S. C., to accept a similar position at the Apache Mills, Arlington, S. C.

C. L. Gilbert has resigned as superintendent of the Globe Mills, Gaffney, S. C., to accept a similar position with the Buffalo Mill of the Locke Cotton Mills, Concord, N. C.

MILL and MACHINE BRUSHES

REPAIRING A SPECIALTY

MASON BRUSH WORKS

WORCESTER, MASS.

CHARLES A. O'NEIL, Agt. and Mgr.

"MONARCH" Oak Belt

We have seen belting that worked right, and we know why. We have seen it go wrong, and there has always been a why for that, too.

Why belts go wrong is mighty interesting.

There are so many reasons.

Let us tell you a few belt facts.

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THIS IS an old preparation, well known to the majority of Cotton Manufacturers, on account of the general satisfaction it has always given. A binder for both fine and coarse counts as it combines readily with dry starches, lays the surface fibre and holds the size well on the yarn. Manufacturers of exports and denims find it valuable, as it reduces shedding and loom waste to a minimum. Should use Raw Tallow or Soluble Tallow in addition. Write for formula.

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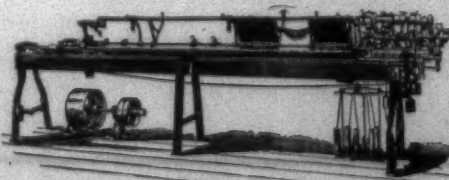
CAMERON MacRAE Southern Sales Agent CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Improved Inman Automatic BANDING MACHINE

MANUFACTURED BY

COLE BROTHERS

PAWTUCKET, R. I.



Also Beaming Machine to beam on to slasher beams.

JOHN HILL, Southern Agent, 3rd National Bank Building, Atlanta, Ga

The only automatic machine in the world for making loop bands for spinning frames. Superior quality of bands without any cost of making. All bands exactly alike and no stretch of bands after they are put on. Saves child labor.

Mill Operative Shot.

Roy Wilkerson, an operative of the Erwin Cotton Mills, West Durham, N. C., is in a hospital with a

bullet in his head and a hole through his body, inflicted by one of three boys with whom he had a fight in front of his house. Wilkerson ordered the young fellows away after one of them threw a rock against his house.

Cutting Affray at Augusta.

William Crouch, a mill operative of Augusta, Ga., and C. W. Wall, were arrested Saturday for a cutting affray in which Crouch was cut on the cheek.

Abandon Their Child.

R. L. Swainford, a mechanic, who formerly worked at the Tucapau (S. C.) Mills and his wife have been arrested and are awaiting trial on a charge of abandoning their infant child. They left the child upon a porch at Spartanburg.

Automobiles at Cliffside.

C. H. Haynes, secretary and treasurer of Cliffside Mills, W. L. Packard superintendent, R. B. Watkins cotton buyer, R. R. Hicks master mechanic each purchased a five passenger Ford touring car last week. J. E. Wright, overseer of finishing, has also purchased a car.

Cloth Room Overseer Killed.

F. A. Wright, overseer of cloth room at the Republic Mills, Great Falls, S. C., was shot and killed Tuesday morning by a carpenter named Richard Reighley. Domestic trouble is said to have been the cause of the homicide. Reighley surrendered to the authorities and is in jail.

Weaver Shoots Wife.

Walter Shelton, a weaver in the Edna Mills, Reidsville, N. C., shot and killed his wife last Friday night. Shelton went to the home of Mr. Black, where his wife had gone to call on Shelton's sister. Entering the room he drew his revolver and fired twice, one bullet penetrating the woman's heart. Death was almost instantaneous. Just what was the motive is not known at this time. Shelton escaped but his capture is expected.

Number Thirty-Five.

(Continued from Page 9)

tied down by the twist. The vibrations will be so great that the yarn will be whipped out on the separators and weak yarn results. On the other hand, if the travelers are too heavy they will stretch the yarn and damage the ring. The bands should be uniform, about 120 pounds to the pound is a good size band. If the bands do not get to the bottom of the whorl, the yarn does not get the proper twist.

Production.

First of all be sure to watch the belts and keep them in good pulling condition and never forget that a big portion of the production depends upon good belts. The spinner should examine his tight pulleys and see that they do not run warm and cool your belt for pulling. Screw up the doffer boy and do not have but one frame stopped at a time for doffing. Keep a nice clean floor and the help will get along better.

X. X. X.

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell, the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** afford a good medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills.

Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable fee is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

Wanted.

Wet twister, 160 spindles.
3½ inch ring

Creel for 4-ply or 5-ply z
7 inch lift.

State general condition and price per spindle. Address No. 1021, care The Southern Textile Bulletin.

Help Wanted.

Wanted: At once complete set of help to start our new Mill Number 2. Includes hands for card room, spinning room and weave room. Cast your lot with us if you are looking for health, wealth and happiness. Apply promptly to W. C. Cobb, Supt. Ware Shoals Mfg. Company, Ware Shoals, S. C.

Notice.

We are in need of more spoolers, spinners, doffers and weavers for night work. Good pay. 55 hours per week. Apply to E. Montgomery, Supt. Summerville Cotton Mills, Summerville, Ga.

Roving Cans Wanted

Want 100 or more ten-inch roving cans.

Address Box 187,
Wilmington, N. C.

Cloth Folder Operator Wanted.

Want and experienced man to run cloth folder. Job pays \$7.50 per week. Man with family preferred. J. M. Smith, overseer of weaving, Edna Mills, Reidsville, N. C.

Wanted

One card grinder and spinning and spooling help. Advantages and wages good.

H. L. Holden,
Rocky Mount Mills,
Rocky Mount, N. C.

Operatives Wanted.

Want spinners, doffers and spoolers. 30s warp and 40s filling. Spinners run up to 19 sides at 11 cents per side. Other help paid in proportion. Healthy place. Good houses. Cheap rent. Address T. C. Gore, overseer of spinning, Hermitage Mills Camden, S. C.

WANT position as overseer of weaving and cloth room. Experienced on plain and fancy, white and colored goods. Now employed, but want larger job. Good references will be furnished. Address No. 309.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or weave mill at not less than \$1,500. Am now employed and can furnish satisfactory references from present and former employers. Address No. 310.

WANT position as carder in large mill or superintendent of small mill on hosiery yarns. Now employed and giving satisfaction but wish to change. Good references. Address No. 311.

WANT position as overseer of weaving, on plain, fancy or colored goods. 12 years' experience as overseer and can furnish good references. Address No. 312.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had experience on both Draper and plain looms, but prefer Draper room. Have had experience on sheetings, drills and sateens. Have finished a correspondence course on warp preparation and plain weaving. Am good manager of help. Address No. 313.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning, at not less than \$4.00. Have had long experience and can give satisfaction. Good references. Address No. 314.

WANT position as roller coverer. 10 years' experience. Satisfaction guaranteed. Consider nothing less than \$2.25 per day. Good references. Address No. 315.

WANT position as overseer of carding or good second hand job. Am a textile graduate and a first-class cotton grader with several years' experience. Good references. Address No. 316.

WANT position as overseer carding at not less than \$3.00 per day. Long experience and best of references. Address No. 317.

WANT position as chief engineer and master mechanic. Good references. Address No. 318.

WANT position as superintendent of medium size mill or overseer of weaving on plains and fancies. Prefer room containing Draper looms. Now employed, but wish to change on account of local conditions. Can change on short notice. Good references. Address No. 319.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carder and spinner. Married. 4 years' experience as overseer and 13 years in mill. Have taken textile course. Good reference from present and past employers. Strictly temperate. Know how to get production at reasonable cost. Address No. 320.

WANT position as overseer carding at \$4.00 per day in Alabama or Georgia. Long experience. Best references. Address No. 321.

WANT position as overseer carding or superintendent of cloth or yarn mill, or would travel for good concern. Long experience and best references as to character and ability. Address No. 322.

WANT position as engineer and machinist. 25 years experience and can furnish good references both as to character and ability. Can change on short notice. Address No. 324.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weaving mill. Experienced on almost all classes of work, both white and colored. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 325.

WANT position as cloth room overseer at not less than \$2.50. Married and have family of mill help. 12 years experience on sheetings, drills, sateens and fancies. Good references. Address No. 326.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Seven years experience as overseer on both white and colored, 10's to 60's. Married. Experienced on combers. Good references. Address No. 327.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large weave room. Two years as superintendent. Seven years as overseer of weaving. Married. Experienced on plain and fancy and colored goods. Address No. 328.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 17 years in card room. 7 years experience as overseer. Can furnish good references. Address No. 329.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Married. Age 25. Strictly sober. Good habits. Experienced on both white and colored carding. Good references. Address No. 330.

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WANT position as superintendent of small mill or carder in large mill. Prefer mill on hosiery yarns. Have had long experience. Married. Age 37. Good references. Address No. 331.

WANT position as superintendent or will take carding and spinning in large mill. Can change on short notice. Good references. both as to character and ability. Address No. 332.

WANT position as master mechanic. Now employed. Have had 20 years experience and can furnish best of references. Address No. 333.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or second hand in large mill. Experienced both as second hand and overseer on from 4's to 50's yarns. Age 26. References furnished if desired. Address No. 334.

WANT position as overseer of slashing, beaming, wapping, drawing and twisting-in department on plain or pattern work. Am now employed and will only change for better pay. Also understand pattern work on short chain. Address No. 335.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Age 42. Married. Strictly sober. Have had long experience on both coarse and fine, white and colored. Address No. 336.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Married. Age 30. 15 years experience in carding and now assistant overseer in large mill. Held present position for four years. Address 337.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Age 29. 18 years experience in spinning room. 7 years as second hand. Held present position for 4 years. Good references. Address No. 338.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and handled large mills. Now employed, but prefer to change. Good references. Address No. 339.

WANT position as manager or superintendent of medium or large size mill. Fully qualified by experience and education for such position. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 340.

(Continued on next page)

(Continued from last page)

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have 14 years experience. Married. Can furnish good recommendations and change on short notice. Address No. 341.

WANT position as master mechanic. Now employed in that capacity at large mill but prefer to change location. Excellent references. Address No. 342.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed on \$4.00 job and giving satisfaction but wish to change on account of health of family. Present employers as reference. Address No. 343.

WANT position as overseer of carding in yarn mill. Prefer a Georgia mill. Age 43. Have been 20 years in card room. Am the right man. Address 344.

WANT position as superintendent of large mill on either yarn. Age 47. Married. Now employed as superintendent of large mill but prefer to change. Good references. Address No. 345.

WANT position as superintendent of medium size mill or carder and spinner in large mill. Am now carder and spinner in 10,000 spindle mill, but want better position. Practical experience and also technical knowledge. Address No. 346.

WANT position as master mechanic. 21 years shop and repair experience. 4 years cotton mill master mechanic. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 347.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. 11 years experience as overseer on from 20's to 100's. Also experience on twisting and winding. Good references. Address No. 348.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or carder and spinner. 20 years experience as overseer and superintendent. Good references. Address No. 349.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and am especially experienced on colored goods and finishing. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 350.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long practical experience as both overseer and superintendent and am well educated. Can furnish good references both as to character and ability. Address No. 351.

WANT position as superintendent. Married. Strictly sober. Been with present company 15 years. Superintendent 9 years. Reason for change, better salary. Can change on 30 days' notice. Good references. Address No. 352.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on both plain and fancy goods. Now employed.

but can change on short notice. Can furnish the best of references. Address No. 353.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 24 years experience and am now overseer of carding. 32 years old. Married. Good recommendations. Can change on short notice. Address No. 354.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or of spinning and twisting. 18 years experience. 8 years as overseer. Now employed but have good reasons for wanting to change. Married. Age 33. Best of references. Address No. 355.

WANT position as superintendent of white or colored goods mill on long or short chain or raw stock dyeing. Would take position of overseer of large weave room at \$3.50 to \$4.00 per day. Address No. 356.

WANT position as carder or carder and spinner. 18 years experience. Good manager. Hustler for quantity and quality at low cost. Married. Sober. Best of references. Address No. 357.

WANT position as overseer of finishing. Have had long experience on a wide range of goods and am expert on starches and gums. Good references. Address No. 358.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed, and can give present employers as reference. Long experience both as overseer and as superintendent. Address No. 359.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Experienced on both coarse and fine numbers and can handle large room. Good experience and fine references. Address No. 360.

WANT position as carder in large mill at not less than \$3.50. Have run present job 18 months and can give present employers as reference. Can change on short notice. Address No. 361.

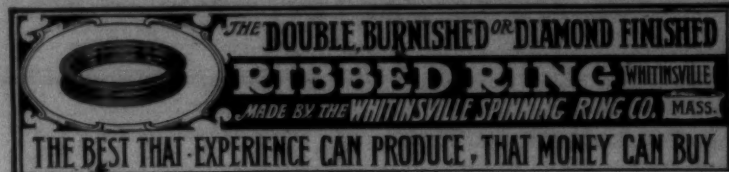
WANT position as overseer of carding. Long experience and am now employed, but have good reasons for wishing to change. Good references. Address No. 362.

WANT position as master mechanic. Now employed but for good reasons prefer to change. Good references from present employer. Address No. 363.

WANT position as master mechanic. Am expert machinist and have had long experience as master mechanic. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 364.

WANT position as overseer of weaving at not less than \$3.00. Am now running a room and giving good satisfaction. Experienced on Draper looms. Good references. Address No. 365.

WANT position as engineer and machinist. 15 years experience in cotton mill steam plants and shops. Can furnish good refer-



Our Spinning Rings SINGLE OR DOUBLE FLANGE
START EASIEST, RUN SMOOTHEST, WEAR LONGEST
Pawtucket Spinning Ring Co.
CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.

A GOING HOSIERY MILL FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE

A substantially constructed and well equipped Hosiery Mill in an aggressive Alabama city of 6,000 population, having a capacity of 500 dozen pairs of hose daily, is now offered for sale at a sacrifice price due to inexperienced management and lack of sufficient working capital.

The property comprises 2 1/2 acres of ground, several tenant houses, well constructed office, warehouse and factory buildings, equipped with 100 Mayo knitting machines, all necessary ribbers, loopers and sewing machines, 60 h. p. boiler and electric motor furnish sufficient power.

The plant is located on the main line of the

SOUTHERN RAILWAY

which affords excellent transportation facilities to all the large distributing centers.

The many orders now on hand and the fact that future deliveries cannot be promised, shows the good markets now existing for the factory's output.

This is an opportunity one will seldom find—a well established business, all equipment in first-class order, good location, big markets and a very low figure buys it all.

Refer to file No. 2495, and write for full particulars.

M. V. RICHARDS

Land and Industrial Agent Southern Railway
Room 125 WASHINGTON, D. C.

ences. Now employed and giving satisfaction but wish to change. Address No. 366.

WANT position as master mechanic at not less than \$3.00. Now employed and have long experience. Good references. Address No. 367.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience on both white and colored goods in successful mills. Can furnish good references. Address No. 368.

WANT position as superintendent. 12 years experience as overseer of weaving and assistant superintendent. Capable and qualified to run successfully. Can furnish excellent references. Address No. 369.

WANT position as superintendent. Fully competent and well recommended by present and past employers. Married. Age 40. Temperate habits. Experience extends over 20 years. Address No. 370.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. 23 years experience. Have run large rooms in S. C. Age 45. Good references. Prefer room with Draper looms. Address No. 371.

WANT position as engineer and master mechanic. 23 years experience. Strictly sober. Good references from present and past employers. Have family of spinners and doffers. Have seldom changed positions. Address No. 372.

WANT position as overseer carding. I am 38 years old, married, strictly sober, and good manager of help. Hustler after quantity and quality, and keep eye on the cost. Can give references. Address No. 373.

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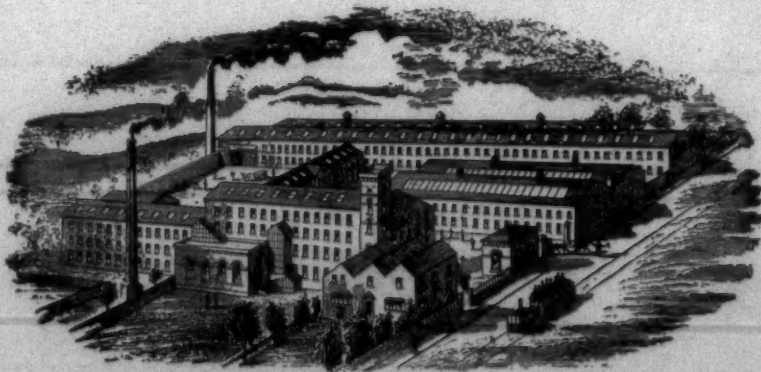
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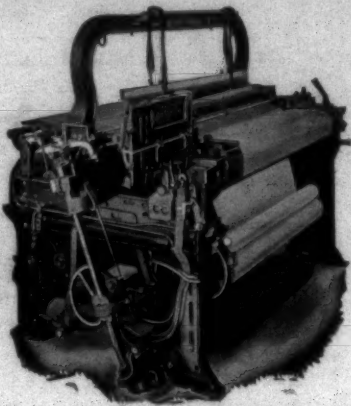
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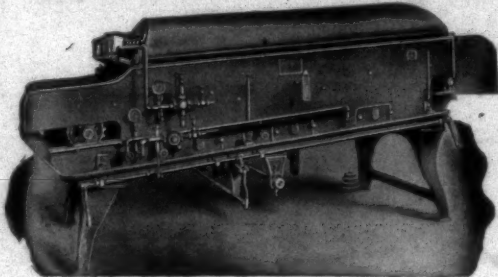
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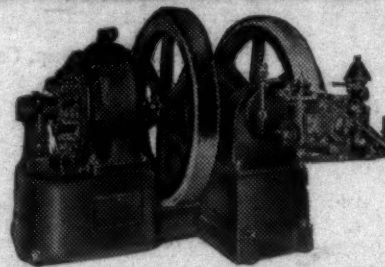
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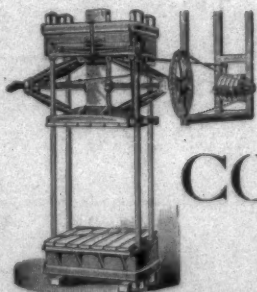
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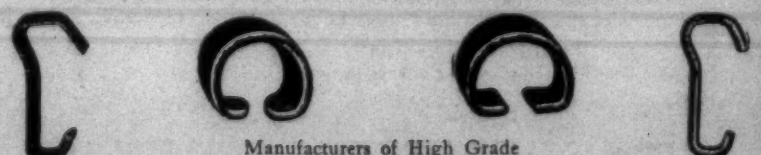
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